

AMERICAN  
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J. W. SCOTT Editor.

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JAN. 1889.

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*A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS*  
*BEING*  
*A REVISED LIST*  
*OF THE*  
*POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES OF ALL*  
*NATIONS*

*BY J. W. SCOTT,*  
*Continued from Page 411.*

**HUSSEY, (GEORGE.)**

New York City, 1854.



TYPE I.

View of the Bank of North America surrounded by inscription amid flourishes, BANK & INSURANCE NOTICE DELIVERY OFFICE 82 BROADWAY; enclosed in single line frame with truncated corners. Lithographed. Rect.; col, imp. 1854. ( ) blue.



TYPE II.

Pillar letter box, inscribed HUSSEY PROP'R; surrounded by inscription amid

flourishes, BANK & INSURANCE LETTER CITY POST 82 BROADWAY; enclosed in single lined frame with truncated corners. Lithographed. Rect.; col. imp.

1856.

( ) rosy-red.  
( ) black.



TYPE III.

Pillar letter box, inscribed HUSSEY PROP'R; \$1.00 PR. 100 at sides; surrounded by inscription amid flourishes, BANK & INSURANCE LETTER CITY POST 50 WILLIAM ST. BASEMENT.; enclosed in single lined frame with truncated corners. Lithographed. Rect.; col. imp.

1857.

1 cent, red.  
1 " black.



TYPE IV.

Same as type I with address changed to 50 William St.  
1858. (1 cent,) blue.



TYPE V.

Same as type II with address changed to 50 William St.  
1858. (1 cent,) rosy-red.

(1 " ) black.



TYPE VI.

Inscription in ten lines divided by flourishes, HUSSEY'S BANK & INSURANCE. CITY POST 50 WILLIAM ST., ONE STAMP OR CENT EACH DELIVERY. 11. A. M.; en-

closed in triple lined frame with truncated corners. Lithographed. Rect.; col. imp.

1861.

1 cent, red.



TYPE VII.



VARIETY WITH DATE.

Inscription in nine lines with few flourishes, HUSSEY'S BANK & INSURANCE SPECIAL MESSAGE POST 50 WILLIAM ST. CLOSING AT 11 A. M. 1 CENT DELIVERY; enclosed in triple lined frame with truncated corners. Lithographed. Rect.; col. imp.

1862.

1 cent, blue.



TYPE VIII.

Mercury standing on horse galloping to right, HUSSEY'S S. M. POST above, value and address below. Wood engraving. Obl.; col. imp. on col. p.

1863.

- 5 cents, black on red surface.
- 10 " gold on green surface.
- 15 " gold on black surface.
- 20 " black on white.
- 25 " gold on blue surface.

TYPE VII. With date above.

1863.

1 cent blue.

1863.

2 " light brown.

1865.

2 " blue.

1867.

2 " blue.

1868.

2 " blue.

1870.

2 " blue.

1871.

2 " blue.



TYPE IX VA. A.



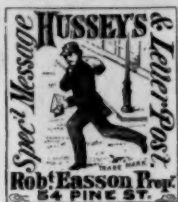
VARIETY B.

TYPE IX. Similar to type VII, with address 54 Pine St.

1872.

2 cents, black.

*Variety b.* "Daily" in place of value.  
1872. (1 cent,) black.



TYPE X.

Messenger boy with bag and letters running to left, HUSSEY'S above, SPECIAL MESSAGE at left, and LETTER POST at right side, ROBT EASSON, PROP'R, 54 PINE ST. in two lines below, enclosed in single lined frame. Lithographed in sheets of one hundred. Large rect.; black imp.

*Variety a.* At boy's feet "Copyright 1877 by."  
1877. (1 cent,) black, unperf.

*Variety b.* At boy's feet "Trade mark."  
1877. (1 cent,) black, unperf.  
(1 " ) red, perf., 12½.  
(1 " ) blue, perf., 12½.



TYPE XI.

Messenger boy with bag and letters running to left, HUSSEY'S above, SPECIAL at left, MESSAGE at right side R. EASSON, PROP'R, 54 PINE ST. in two lines below; enclosed in single lined frame. Lithographed in sheets one hundred. Rect.; col. imp. perf. 12.

*Variety a.* "Trade mark" small.  
1878. (1 cent,) black.

(1 " ) red.  
(1 " ) blue.

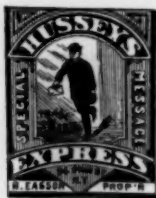
*Variety b.* "Trade mark" large.  
1878. (1 cent,) black.

(1 " ) red  
(1 " ) blue.

*Variety c.* "T" of trade mark touches second "s" of Easson.  
1879. (1 cent,) black.

(1 " ) red.  
(1 " ) blue.  
(1 " ) black, unperf.  
(1 " ) red, unperf.  
(1 " ) blue, unperf.

NOTE.—The blue and red stamps can both be found in several shades of color.



TYPE XII.

Messenger boy with letter running to left, TRADE MARK at side ; in arched lines, HUSSEY's above, EXPRESS below, SPECIAL at left, MESSAGE at right side ; on triangular space below 54 PINE ST., N. Y., in straight line at bottom R. EASSON, PROP'R, with engravers name and address in minute letters below (in the red it is repeated below margin). Lithographed in sheets of one hundred by N. F. Seebeck. Rect.; col. imp.; perf.  $15\frac{1}{2}$  at sides, 12 at top and bottom and variously.

1882.

- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| ( 1 cent, ) | blue.               |
| ( 1 " )     | light brown.        |
| ( 1 " )     | bright red.         |
| ( 1 " )     | bright red, unperf. |

NOTE.—The above list contains all the stamps issued by this express for the purpose of prepaying letters, but as Mr. Hussey combined the business of stamp dealer and manufacturer of bogus locals with his letter express, we find many strange varieties of dies, to say nothing of his stamps being found in every color of the rainbow. To give a genuine character to his many speculative issues and counterfeits, he advertised that any unused stamps bearing his name would be received for postage, moreover, he was a very obliging man and never objected to cancelling any of his labels brought to him for that purpose. As there is not space here for detailed reasons why many of his varieties have been excluded, the student is referred to my forthcoming papers, "What I know about Locals," which will describe all reprinted, counterfeited and bogus stamps with the names of their authors were known.

## JEFFERSON MARKET P. O.

New York City, 1850.



Eagle in transverse oval band inscribed JEFFERSON MARKET POST OFFICE BY. G. SCHMIDT & CO.; lined corners ; single lined frame. Obl.; col. imp. on surface paper

1850.

1850.

- |     |       |
|-----|-------|
| ( ) | pink. |
| ( ) | blue. |

**JENKINS' DISPATCH.**

Camden, N. J., 1855.



Portrait to left on solid oval disk; on ribbons JENKINS' above, CAMDEN DISPATCH below; lined ground. Lithographed in sheets of fifty. Rect.; black imp. ( ) black.

**JONES' CITY EXPRESS.**

Portrait of Washington to right; in arched line above, JONES' CITY EXPRESS, in straight line below, POST 2 CENTS; in frame of double lines. Steel engraving. Rect., col. imp. on surface paper.  
2 cents, pink.

**KIDDER'S EXPRESS.**

Brooklyn, N. Y., 1848.

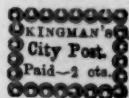


Man on horseback riding to left in octagonal frame, inscribed KIDDER'S above, CITY EXPRESS POST 2 CENTS below. Engraved on wood and printed in sheets of ten. Obl. oct.; black imp. on surface paper.  
1850. 2 cents, blue.

2 " green.

**KINGMAN'S CITY POST.**

Charleston, S. C., 1850.



Inscription in three lines with border of pearls; KINGMAN'S CITY POST PAID-2 CTS. Typographed in sheets showing several varieties in position of pearls. Small obl.; black imp.  
1850.

2 cents, black on blue writing paper.  
2 " black on green paper.

**LAWS, WM. H.**

New York City, 1854-58.



Embossed inscription on solid ground; METROPOLITAN P. O. EXPRESS TO MAIL ONE CENT WM. H. LAWS, P. M. Shield shape; col. imp. 1854, July 8. 1 cent, bronze blue.



1 " light red.  
Embossed inscription on solid ground; METROPOLITAN P. O. AMERICAN BIBLE HOUSE N. Y., W. H. LAWS, PROPRIETOR. Irregular oct.; col. imp. 1856. (1 cent,) bronze blue.  
( " ) light red.

**LEDGER DISPATCH.**

Brooklyn, N. Y., 1882.



Letter in rayed octagon, inscribed THE LEDGER above, DISPATCH 419 FULTON ST. BROOKLYN; L in each corner on cross lined ground. Lithographed. Large rect.; col. imp.; rouletted in color. 1882.

(1 cent,) rose.  
(1 " ) bright red.  
(1 " ) purple.

**MARTIN'S CITY POST.**

Charleston, S. C., 1851.



Inscription in three lines with border of pearls; MARTIN'S CITY POST. PAID-2 cts. Typographed in sheets showing several varieties in position of pearls. Small obl.; black imp.



1852.

2 cents, black on blue writing paper.

**MASON & CO.**

New Orleans, La., 1851.

Inscription in five lines; wavy lined frame; CARE OF MASON'S NEW ORLEANS CITY EXPRESS; PAID-2 CTS; ornaments in corners. Typographed. Small rect.; black imp. on surface paper.

1851.

2 cents, yellow.

**McINTIRE'S CITY EXPRESS.**

New York City, 1860.



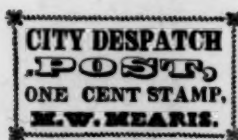
Figure of Mercury running to right scattering letters; in oval band inscribed MCINTIRE'S CITY EXPRESS POST 2 CENTS.; ornamented spandrels. Lithographed. Rect.; col. imp.

1860.

2 cents, rose.

**MEARIS, M. W.**

Baltimore, Md., 1846.



Inscription in four lines; CITY DESPATCH POST, ONE CENT STAMP, M. W. MEARIS; wavy lined frame with ornaments in corners. Typographed. Obl.; black imp.

1846.

1 cent; black on bluish paper.

**MENANT & CO.**

New Orleans, La., 1855.



Name in oblong, enclosed in frame; inscribed EXPRESS POST, above, 21 CONTI STREET, below, VALUE at each side. Lithographed. Obl.; col. imp.

1855.

2 cents, red.



**MESSENKOPE'S P. O.**

New York City, 1849.



View of fountain formerly in Union Square, MESSENKOPE'S above, POST OFFICE below, UNION at left, SQUARE at right side, enclosed in double lined oval frame. Lithographed. Trans. oval.; black imp. on surface paper.

1849, Oct 5. (1 cent,) green.

For description of counterfeits, see AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, Vol. 11, page 17.

**METROPOLITAN EXPRESS CO.**

New York City, 1855-57.



Large numeral of value on ground of lathe work, CENT or CENTS below; marginal inscription; METROPOLITAN above, ERRAND AND CARRIER at left, EXPRESS COMPANY at right side. Engraved on steel, by Baldwin, Ball & Cousland, and printed in sheets of one hundred. Shield shape; col. imp.

1885, Aug. 1.

1 cent, bright red.  
5 cents, bright red.  
10 " bright red.  
20 " bright red.

**ENVELOPE STAMP.**

Same design on lined ground, inscription embossed.

2 cents, red on buff paper.

NOTE.—The stamps of this company have been reprinted in dark red and blue. The numeral on the envelope and also the "s" of cents shows clearly that this was originally prepared as a one cent stamp, although specimens of that value are unknown. For interesting particulars, see the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, Vol. 111, page 101.

**MILLS', G. A.**

New York City, 1848-52.



Inscription in three lines, G. A. MILLS' FREE DESPATCH POST; border of double lines. Typographed in sheets showing varieties. Obl.; black imp. on surface paper.

1848, Jan. 26.

( ) green.

**HALL & MILLS'.**

Successors to last 1852.



Inscription in three lines, HALL & MILLS' FREE DESPATCH POST, border of double lines. Typographed in sheets showing varieties. Obl.; black imp. on surface paper.

1852.

( ) green.

**MOODY'S DISPATCH.**

Chicago, Ill., 1856.



Inscription in three lines, MOODY'S PENNY DISPATCH, CHICAGO.; ornamental type border. Typographed. Obl.; black imp. on surface paper.

1 cent, scarlet.

**ONE CENT DESPATCH.**

Baltimore, Md., 1856.

Cavalier on horseback delivering a letter, in arched frame; on band above, ONE CENT DESPATCH; blank space below; ornamented frame. Lithographed. Rect.; col. imp.

1856, Oct. 10.

1 cent, scarlet.

*To be continued.*

## PROOFS AND ESSAYS.

BY JOHN K. TIFFANY.

No systematic attempt to chronicle the many proofs and essays of United States adhesive stamps, envelopes and post cards has been made; and, while no one can hope to enumerate all these interesting forerunners, often more delicate, artistic and beautiful than the actual stamps, showing as they do how much has to be done and abandoned before the public are furnished with issues as satisfactory as most of those of our country have been, it is well worth while to record those known to exist.

It is too late now, perhaps, to discuss the correctness of the nomenclature adopted by stamp collectors which distinguishes as a proof any impression of a design actually put into use, from an essay or impression of a design suggested, but altered or rejected entirely. Every proof made before the stamp is finally issued is in reality an essay, and some of those made afterwards to be experimented on with cancelling inks, etc., are more properly essays than proofs, but the distinction is an easy and convenient one.

As the engraver progresses with his work, impressions are taken from time to time to ascertain the effect. Collectors are accustomed to call these *proofs or essays from unfinished dies*. The work finished, impressions are generally taken showing a broad band of color about the designs. Collectors are accustomed to call these *proofs or essays, before the margin is removed or hub proofs*. These being satisfactory, the margin is cut away and the impressions made are called by collectors *die proofs*. These being again satisfactory, the plates are made and these are called by collectors *plate proofs*. When new plates are made, and proofs taken from them are recognized as such, collectors have called them *new proofs*. Sometimes impressions are made from dies or plates to be used as specimens of the work of the manufacturers, or to exhibit, and these being made after the stamps have been in use, have been called by collectors *reprinted proofs or essays*. Occasionally those impressions made to ascertain whether the presses were properly adjusted have been distinguished as *printer's proofs*.

Many of all these varieties that have been made have doubtless perished or never found their way into the hands of collectors, and few if any of the beautiful drawings originally made are even known. Many collectors have kindly allowed their treasures to be described in this attempt to chronicle, for the benefit of those interested in this particular department, all that is known, but it abounds in the unique and is necessarily far from perfect.

## PROOFS.

Of impressions from adopted dies, the following may be recorded, in the order in which the stamps have been described in our History of United States Adhesive Stamps:

NEW YORK POST OFFICE, 1845.

*Five cents.*

Original die proof; black on thick soft card board.

"	"	green	"	"	"
"	"	blue	"	"	"

"	plate proof; green	"	greenish tinted bond paper.
---	--------------------	---	-----------------------------

Reprinted plate proof ; black on blue paper.

" " " green on white paper.

" " " vermillion " "

" " " blue " "

" " " brown " "

" " " purple " "

" " " green on green tinted paper.

" " " brown on brown " "

" die proof ; vermillion on white, large margin.

" blue " "

Reprinted proof of the head and circular disk only ; black on bond paper.

" " " " " " green " "

" " " " " " blue " "

" " " " " " brown " "

" " " " " " vermillion " "

1847 ISSUE.

*Five cents.*

Original die proof ; adopted color on white paper, with corner marks, wide paper.

" " " black on thick soft card board.

" plate proof ; black on india paper.

" " " red brown " "

" " " green " "

" " " vermillion " "

" " " blue " "

" " " bistre " "

" " " orange " "

" " " rose " "

Reprinted plate proofs ; black on white paper.

" " " red brown " "

" " " green " "

" " " vermillion " "

" " " blue " "

" " " bistre " "

" " " orange " "

" " " rose " "

Reprinted die proof ; with a wide border of five or six parallel lines, rounded at the corners and surrounding the design,

black on india paper.

" " " red brown " "

" " " vermillion " "

" " " blue " "

" " " green " "

*Ten cents.*

Original die proof ; adopted color on white paper, with corner marks and wide paper.

" " " brown on thick soft card board.

" " " red brown " "

" plate proof ; black on india paper.

" " " red brown " "

" " " brown " "

" " " green " "

" " " vermillion " "

" " " blue " "

Original plate proof; orange on india paper.

" " rose " "

Reprinted plate proof; black on white paper.

" " red brown " "

" " brown " "

" " green " "

" " vermillion " "

" " blue " "

" " orange " "

" " rose " "

Reprinted die proof; with border like the five cents,

" " black on india paper.

" " brown " "

Also die proofs of the imitation die made for reprinting in 1874.

Five cents brown on india paper.

Ten cents black " "

#### ISSUE OF 1851.

##### *One cent carrier, "Franklin."*

Original die proof; orange on india paper.

" " brown " "

Original cracked die proof; brown on bank note paper.

" " plate proof; blue on bank note paper.

" " orange " "

" " orange on india paper.

##### *One cent carrier, "Eagle."*

Original plate proof; orange on bank note paper.

##### *One cent.*

Original plate proof; black on bank note paper.

" " blue " "

##### *Three cents.*

Original plate proof; red on bank note paper.

##### *Five cents.*

Original plate proof; vermillion on bank note paper.

" " orange " "

" " olive green " "

" " bronze green " "

" " bistre " "

" " red brown " "

" " brown " "

" " light brown " "

" " dark brown " "

? Reprinted proof; adopted shade on heavy soft paper, gummed.

##### *Ten cents.*

Unfinished die proof; without "postage," bond paper, plain.

" " black on india paper.

Original die proof; green on bank note paper.

##### *Twelve cents.*

Original plate proof; black on bank note paper.

" " lilac " "

? Reprinted plate proof; black on heavy soft paper, gummed.

##### *Twenty-four cents.*

Original plate proof; black on bank note paper.

Original plate proof ; red on bank note paper.

"	"	red brown	"	"
"	"	lilac	"	"
"	"	dark blue	"	"
"	"	vermilion	"	"
"	"	golden yellow	"	"
"	"	dark yellow	"	"

? Reprinted plate proof ; lilac on heavy soft paper, gummed.

*Thirty cents.*

Original plate proof ; orange on bank note paper.

"	"	black	"	"
---	---	-------	---	---

Reprinted plate proof ; orange on soft white paper, large perforation, gummed.

*Ninety cents.*

Original plate proof ; black on india paper.

"	"	black on bank note paper.		
"	"	red brown	"	"
"	"	brown	"	"
"	"	green	"	"
"	"	blue	"	"
"	"	dark bistre	"	"
"	"	orange	"	"
"	"	purple	"	"
"	"	rosy violet	"	"
"	"	dark blackish violet	"	"

Reprinted plate proof ; blue soft white paper, large perforation, gummed.

Reprinted plate proofs of the entire series on india paper, in the adopted colors, cut out and mounted on large cards, were made as specimens at the time of reprinting the series.

Franklin carrier, blue.

Eagle carrier, blue.

One cent, blue.

Three cents, red.

Five cents, yellow brown.

Ten cents, green.

Twelve cents, black.

Twenty-four cents, lilac.

Thirty cents, orange.

Ninety cents, blue.

#### ISSUE OF 1861.

Unfinished die proofs.

Three cents, without the corner ornaments.

carmine on india, mounted on card.

vermilion	"	"
-----------	---	---

red brown	"	"
-----------	---	---

Five cents, without the corner ornaments.

brown on india, mounted on card.

Twelve cents, without the corner ornaments.

black on india, mounted on card.

Specimen shows plate number and engravers' name.

Die proofs on large india paper  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  inches, mounted on large octavo cards  $6 \times 9$  inches, and showing the imprint of the National Bank Note Company below on the die. All values in normal colors. These are said to be original die proofs, but possibly were reprinted in 1874.





being in that happy position myself, I am fully equipped for the labor of love upon which I am about to enter, and my one desire is to present the results of my researches, in such a form as will instruct as well as edify.

Occasionally it may be found that some of the matter produced may be of an original character, but the vast majority will no doubt be culled bodily from the writings of others, accompanied by such notes or comments as the exigencies of the case seem to demand.

It will thus be seen that no claim of originality (other than arrangement and condensation) is set up, and, therefore, the charge of plagiarism is freely owned up to in advance.

As this undertaking will naturally be of a varied character, a sort of "Hodgepodge" of things philatelic, so to speak, the title selected will not seem to be inappropriate.

It is only natural in following out a given purpose, that one should turn to the earliest documents upon the subject, and as the establishment of the "*Stamp Collectors' Magazine*," in 1863, dated the beginning of that happy era when intelligent investigation into all the details of our science was first definitely undertaken, it seems eminently proper that we should first turn our attention towards volume I of that pioneer of philately, which let us now do under the sub-heading of

#### I. PHILATELY IN 1863.

The first page of each number of this volume was appropriately headed by a *fac-simile* of the Mulready envelope, with the name of the periodical printed therein, in the space left for the address.

The typography and paper used was excellent, the utmost care being taken in the general appearance of each number, and few, if any, printers' errors appearing. There were 184 pages in the volume of 11 numbers (February to December inclusive), and the advertisements were paged in together with the reading matter proper, from which felicitous circumstance we are enabled to learn many facts as to prices ruling at that time. This system was unfortunately changed with the beginning of Vol. II and unless, as it is proper, the owner had the advertisements bound in at the back of his volume, many valuable informations were thereby lost.

The first fact that strikes one upon glancing over the number for *February*, is the statement that the range of facial value upon postage stamps was then from one-fifth of a cent (1 centime of France and Belgium), to four dollars (Wells, Fargo & Co) (I shall always render English money into its American equivalent when I have occasion to name values or prices); in contradistinction, and showing the wider range of the postal service of the day, it is well to note that at the present time, the range is from one-twentieth of a cent (Cuba and Porto Rico), to five hundred dollars (Victoria).

It will also be noted that the statement is made that essays, or trial stamps, are much sought after, and an illustration given of that concoction for Paraguay which was not an essay at all but a simple concoction, which for the time being deceived many.

The fact is noted that France had then begun to perforate her stamps, showing that even in 1863 the difference between perforate and imperforate was considered of sufficient importance to comment upon.

In a review of Dr. J. E. Gray's catalogue (first edition), attention is called to the fact that the learned gentleman saw fit to give the values of the different stamps only, and to make no mention of the color whatever, save where the stamp had no value expressed upon it. It is also seen that the catalogue of

Mount Brown (the first English one issued), had passed to a third edition, and that one Frederick Booty had issued some sort of a catalogue, in which he chronicled such monstrosities as Brazil, 1200 reis; Newfoundland, 6d. square; Natal, 4d. envelope; Norway, 8 sk; Monte Video, 140c.; Newfoundland,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d; British Columbia, 2d. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. etc., etc., showing plainly the need of research in those days.

In the "answers to correspondents," the editor sympathizes with a subscriber who has not a Nicaraguan, and wishes to procure one, and, in the same breath, authenticates the Hamburg Botens as postage stamps equally with United States locals.

In the advertisements, we find the new 2 centimes of France offered at eight cents each, an advance over face value of 2000 per cent. In the March number however, these stamps were advertised at a reduction of 50 per cent.

*March.* Appended to a notice of the newly issued stamps for Hong Kong is a very concise and interesting exposition of the Chinese method of computing numbers. The statement is also made that the Sultan's sign-manual appeared upon the Turkish stamps, for the reason that the Koran forbids the representation of the "human face divine."

Dr. Gray has a short article upon the "Sydney Views," in which for the first time, the motto of the colony, which appears upon these stamps, was correctly given, and the stamps divided into different types, the fact being correctly noted that the 3d. existed in but one general type.

Dr. Viner (who was editor at that time, I believe), states that he possesses a 3 kr. black Bavaria (which was simply the blue changed in hue), and the 1 kr. black, postmarked, in two different types, the figures and letters in one being much smaller than the other; of course one of these was a forgery. He also was the happy possessor of an 1853 *brown* 1c. British Guiana, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. blue Canada (both changelings), and states that his 1 real M. C. Corrientes is *almost unique*. Its present value is about \$4.00, which is low for a stamp practically unique twenty-five years ago.

M. Moens is chided for having retained in the third edition of his Manual, the mythical Newfoundland half-penny.

A correspondent writes that he has the only *known* genuine Zurich 4 and 6 rappen stamps of 1843; he points out the difference between his genuine (?) varieties and the counterfeits, even then abounding, and winds up with the statement that his were given by the postmaster at Zurich, some years before, to a friend of a friend of his, and they were the last the postmaster had left, all of which is particularly pathetic and touching, and, even at this late day, we can sympathize with this victim of misplaced confidence.

The same correspondent gave a very accurate presumption as to the circumstances attending the issuing of the Provisional Naples  $\frac{1}{2}$  tornese, blue, arms and cross, and then notes two new stamps received from the United States, giving a description of the 1c. and 2c. Express revenue stamps, perforated, and stating that he believes them to be government stamps, and intended to *supersede all the local posts*. His mistake in his calculations probably arose from the fact that the first stamps that he saw of our newly issued revenues, where those that had the word "Express" in the bottom label, hence evidently taking the place of our local post stamps.

In "answers to correspondents" the editor states, that the V. R. black official is the rarest of the English stamps that *have been circulated*. Many an owner of this stamp to-day, would be as glad to be as positive of its circulation now, as the editor was then.

Coming to the advertisements, we notice offered for twenty-six cents a

beautiful proof of the Nicaraguan stamp, equal to the original, seventy-five of them only being taken, each numbered and then the block was to be burnt. This was again offered in the April number, coupled with the statement that it was an exact *fac-simile* of the original, and not only was this advertisement of a counterfeit given admission to the columns of the S. C. M., but in the April number, the editor states that he has one before him, that it is admirable, and that collectors unable to procure the original stamp would do well to provide themselves with one of these *fac-similes*; and this advice is gravely given concerning a stamp that had just come into circulation, and that was of a face value of only five cents.

Next may be noted the advertisement of a firm of dealers, Messrs. Stamp & Co., (a truly appropriately named firm), following which Mr. N. Short announces that he has been compelled to raise the price of his 24c. stamp album to 30c.; this *raise* had given *rise* to some misunderstandings between customers and Mr. Short's agents, and, therefore, (in order to cut the matter short), he hereby declares that the proper price of his album is now 30c.; and we may suppose that shortly after the appearance of this statement, all was serene and sales of this marvel of cheapness went on with celerity.

Mr. W. Young offers the set of ten Scheerenbeck's Hamburg Locals for 28c. [you can buy the whole 116 (if you want them) to-day for 15c.;] Mr. W. Diamond states that he has been a dealer since 1857, and Mr. E. L. Pemberton makes his first appearance in the columns of this magazine, by advertising for sale his work "Forged Stamps; How to Detect them," he being at this time but 18 years of age. This work was a marvel of correctness considering the youth of its author, and the limited information at his disposal, and plainly shows the rare powers of observation and discrimination even then possessed by Mr. Pemberton.

*April.* The editor positively states, that the 25c. France, Empire of 1853, was in use for seven months only, and the 1 f. but little more than a year, being superseded by the 20c. and 80c. respectively. According to Major Evans' catalogue and other authorities, however, the two former were issued in August, 1853, while the two latter appeared in July, 1854, thus indicating the same currency for both values. He also states that envelopes had been made, but were not yet in circulation; in point of fact it was nineteen years thereafter when France first issued envelopes. Speaking upon Great Britain, he mentions a neat sell he was the victim of. A young philatelist offered him for 4 cents, a government stamp not noted by Mount Brown (the standard of those days). Upon the bargain being consummated, he received from his knowing young friend the English penny stamp then current, and upon turning up his Brown, sure enough, all mention of the stamp was omitted. He ventures the positive assertion that although most collectors and all catalogues ignore the existence of a 2d. *black* English, such a stamp does exist, for he has one in his collection, and has seen, as well, a 6d. octagon *green*. These and other abnormally colored stamps of that day must have partaken, more or less, of the nature of the chameleon.

A correspondent mentions as curious fact showing the popularity of postage stamps, that an individual had lately appeared at a masked ball in Paris, in a costume covered over with postage stamps, new and used. His cap, which was entirely composed of the 10 centimes *à percevoir*, bore, inscribed upon the front in large gilt letters, the words "Pas assez affranchie" (not sufficiently post-paid).

Among "newly issued stamps" the editor speaks of being "favored" again with a new set of Hamburg Locals, of pretty designs, and in ten colors, but

he reserves the full description (as a *bonne bouche* we presume), until the next number; he also states that the Indian mail had just brought a 3d. New Zealand *brown*.

Dr. Gray states that his collection was arranged according to design and inscription, without any attempt to define the exact time of issue, which plan he also adhered to in the first editions of his well-known catalogue.

The initial numbers of "*Le Timbre Poste*" (still in continuous publication), is reviewed, from which we learn, that M. Moens then stated, that on some of the United States stamps the head of La Fayette appeared, and also claimed that Belgium possessed the most beautiful stamps in the world. (M. Moens lived in Brussels.)

In "answers to correspondents," the editor states that the red  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, India, is a genuine stamp, that there were many forgeries about of the Bucks Richmond Confederates, his own copy (of course genuine), being plainly 1 cent; that all collectors desired information about the Austrian complementary stamps; that it is a foolish custom to cut envelope stamps to the shape thereof; that the device on the left of the 1d. Bahamas was a tropical fruit, which he did not recognize (it is a pineapple, while the one on the right is a conch), and that the figures on the Nevis stamps symbolized "Benevolence" (these figures represent Hygeia, the goddess of health, administering to an invalid healing waters from a noted spring in that Island).

In the advertisements may be noticed Nova Scotia, 3d. and 6d. at 8 cents each; 1d. and 1s. at 16 cents each; Saxony, 3 pf. square, red, at 60 cents; Buenos Ayres, 1p. 16 cents; Antiqua, 1d. 16 cents; Ceylon envelope, 2d. 21 cents; Hong Kong, 2c. 18 cents, etc., etc. Mount Brown in the advertisement of his catalogue, 3d edition, states that he notes over 1,600 varieties, and sells it for 24 cents.

*May.* The editor here gives a whole column to the newly issued Hamburg Locals, as promised in the April number; he notes the fact that the first 4a. India was a doubly impressed stamp, this he discovered from the varying positions of the head in several specimens, and states that he has seen the 40c. Italy of 1852, (1853), on buff colored paper. He also states that the *Diligencia* stamps (of Uruguay), were express stamps of the Argentine Confederation, and that Charleston, S. C., (referring to the Charleston local), meant Charleston, Southern Confederacy, which was but a natural mistake or him to fall into.

He possesses a United States 10c. *blue*, which he received from an *employé* of the American Legation in Paris, who disposed of all the loose envelopes in the waste basket.

Mr. Pemberton takes M. Moens to task for having, in his then noted "illustrations," had the engravings made from forgeries in no less than 7 cases out of 399 illustrations. Another correspondent gives a detailed description of the symbols on the Mulready envelopes, which, though interesting, is too long to repeat here.

In "answers to correspondents" it is noted that corners should not be cut off from such stamps as Tasmania, Roman States, Western Australia, etc.; that Continental collectors collected envelopes entire; that the presence or absence of adhesive matter on the backs of the old 6d., 10d. and 1s. octagonal English stamps was the only way of distinguishing them from the envelopes of the same value (the 10d. and 1s. adhesives had two silk threads running perpendicularly through the stamps, the 6d. was embossed on paper water-marked V. R., while the 6d. and 1s. envelopes are always found with dates inserted in the design, and the 10d. has never existed upon an envelope);



that the old 6d. octagonal, *green*, English, is extremely rare; that the price of the new Nicaraguan 5c. stamps depended upon the conscience of the vendor; that the Hamburg Boten stamps were certainly postage stamps; that the largest collection then known was of 1,600 specimens, including locals; that the United States internal revenue, were postage stamps, etc., etc.

Mr. J. Couper wishes to purchase India  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna, red; Mr. R. V. S. calls for Paraguay in eight colors, and Dutch Guiana (mythical), in three, while the publishers of the magazine wish Confederate, bust of Davis, 5c. *black*, and offer \$1.25 for Great Britain V. R. official.

Among the advertisements may be noted Confederate States \$2.12 per set of 15 (wonder what this set consisted of); Modena, 5c. at 24c.; \$200 offered for a collection of 1,000 varieties; counterfeits of Turkey, Spain, Antigua, Sicily, Confederate States, New Granada, Denmark, etc., at 12 cents each (the advertiser calls them proof impressions); Newfoundland, 2d. vermilion, 10c.; St. Lucia, 1 d. 1859, 10c.; 6d. 20c. and 1s. at 24c.; Ionian Islands, 20c. per set of 3, etc., etc.

[To be continued.]

[NOTE BY THE COMPILER.—It will be seen that I found so much to interest me in the first four numbers of the S. C. M., Vol. I, that I have used up my allotted space, in this issue, by my notes from these numbers. It would be a satisfaction to me to know whether others feel the same interest in this compilation that I do, in order that I may know how to shape my future course. Therefore, I solicit (either directly at 108 Water Street, New York, or to the publishers of this JOURNAL), an expression of opinion from all the readers of what I have written in this number, and these expressions will tend to aid me in arranging my plans for the continuation of the series of articles now begun].

## STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY FAIRS.

J. W. SCOTT.

[A paper read before the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.]

In conversing with non-philatelic friends, we are frequently taunted with the assertion that stamp collecting teaches nothing, commemorates no important events, and, in fact, has none of those claims to recognition which are conceded to the older science of numismatics. True, the stamp-album is not as old an institution as the coin-cabinet, but that is only owing to the accident that discovered the use of money to the inhabitants of this planet some twenty-five hundred years before they felt the necessity of postage stamps. History informs us that the philosophers of old formed collections of the moneys of the different Grecian islands almost as soon as there were any to collect, but from the claims put forth by old philatelists, I am quite convinced that they commenced collecting before any stamps were issued; so we are not behind in that particular, at least. Now in regard to the educational aspect of stamp-collecting. I claim that it excels any other occupation that stands any chance of engaging the attention of the tens of thousands who now devote their spare time to the accumulation and study of stamps. In what other form, I ask, can you obtain the names of every country in the world printed in their own language adorned with the portraits of their rulers, the national arms and, in some cases, even the map of their territory? Are not passing events chronicled by the changed portrait of the rulers, or, in the case of Peru, by the surcharge of the conqueror's arms on the national stamps? I will not tire you with rehearsing facts already familiar, facts which

have been discovered by thousands and interested stamp collectors of every age and nation, as I wish to call your attention to a neglected series of United States stamp, a collection which will fully vindicate the assertion that stamps do commemorate national events, and in that respect are not one whit behind their venerable competitors, coins.

I now pass for your inspection my first exhibit (No. 1), and I may as well state here that the entire collection is the property of our President, Mr. Chas. Gregory, and is, I believe, the best set of these interesting stamps now extant. The stamp before you has, American Eagle, the bird of forefathers to represent the tune that their knowledge their love of freedom. Howl-ished as the national emb-with all his faults and invest for his honorable position. clasps three arrows in his his left claw; above is inscrib-below FAIR POSTAGE. Un-given, but perhaps this was intentional. The stamp is produced by litho-graphy, and printed in green on white paper.



Exhibit 1.

for its principal design, the all others selected by our country. It is a little unfor-of ornithology did not equal ever, he is now firmly estab-lem, and we must take him him with sufficient virtues. The bird as represented right and an olive branch in ed BROOKLYN SANITARY and fortunately, the value is not

The stamp itself speaks volumes, and cannot fail to recall the time when our country was torn by internecine strife. Three years of war had filled our homes with mourning, our hospitals with maimed and crippled soldiers, and exhausted the resources of the National Government to relieve their sufferings. It was then that the ladies of the North organized fairs in the different cities to raise money to supply the wounded with comforts and delicacies; to send the convalescent to their homes, and to care for the widows and orphans of the slain.

The stamp before us was used in the fair held in the Academy of Music, in Montague street, Brooklyn, in 1864. But that spacious building was not large enough to contain all the offerings of the people or the attractions provided to tempt the dollars from the pockets of the thousands who filled the various rooms, so a light wooden bridge was erected across the street to a building on the opposite side. One of the most interesting features of the fair was the model post-office, equipped with all the paraphernalia which appertains to that useful institution. Here you could post a letter to any part of the world, provided you placed the necessary number of Uncle Sam's stamps on it, and one of the fair's labels to take it to the general post-office. This was not all. If you inquired of the innocent young lady at the window if there was a letter there for you, you would certainly get one, for one of the clever lady assistants would write a little note while you waited, rather than have you disappointed, and even if there should be considerable postage due on it, for you certainly would not refuse it on that account, for it might be from your "long-lost brother," or even from some fair one who had promised "to be a sister to you." The Brooklyn fair netted over \$400,000 for the benefit of the cause. Thus we find the Sanitary Fair stamps were a source of innocent amusement to the young people, while they turned in considerable cash for the benefit of our wounded heroes, and left behind fragments of history to be gathered up by the Bancrofts of the future, to say nothing of the pleasure they have afforded to a generation of stamp collectors.

Of the second Brooklyn fair I have been unable to obtain any particulars

other than that afforded by the stamp (Exhibit 2). The design consists of a foundry cut of an eagle, with POST above and OFFICE below which is enclosed in a rectangular frame inscribed, YOUNG LADIES OF BROOKLYN BAZAAR; a figure 5 being in each corner. The stamp is typographed in black on buff paper.



Exhibit 2.

Our next stamp (Exhibit 3) is from New York, and is beautiful in design and elaborate in detail. In the centre we have the American eagle with outstretched neck and upraised wings; he is standing on the United States shield, with flags and stars in the background and national motto above; the inscription is artistically entwined around and reads: GREAT CENTRAL FAIR POSTAGE STAMP, U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, with value above and below. The stamps are perforated and of three denominations.



Exhibit 3.

10 cents, blue; 20 cents, green; 30 cents, black.

They were engraved on steel by the American Bank Note Co. This fair was held in Union Square, New York City, where buildings were erected for the purpose. It was opened from the latter part of April to the end of June, and was presided over by the leaders in society wealth and beauty of the metropolis. It netted the enormous sum of \$1,200,000.

The next fair I will call your attention to was held in the City of Albany. Unfortunately, I have no particulars concerning it except such as relate to the stamps. The first (Exhibit 4), of elegant design and workmanship, was prepared by Gavitt, the well-known engraver of that city, but as the time drew near it was found impossible to have a supply printed in time; the plate was accordingly laid aside and never used. The design is copied from the 1c. blue carriers' stamp, the well-known eagle on a branch to the left, with BAZAAR POST-OFFICE above, TEN CENTS below, the whole enclosed in a neat frame. I have seen impressions in



Exhibit 4.

scarlet, blue and black on yellow-surface paper. The stamp actually used (Exhibit 5), was much smaller, and produced by lithography by the same firm. The design is an eagle on a rock, with, BAZAAR POST-OFFICE above and TEN CENTS below, enclosed in frame of single lines. It was printed in both red and black, and used during the fair. I may add that, as far as I know, this is the only stamp of the series that has been counterfeited; the false stamp can easily be recognized by the absence of shading around the eagle.



Exhibit 5.

Our next (Exhibit 6) takes most successful fair in the It is interesting to note that, in New York State took an used in New England States of soldiers or sailors. The sailor with wooden leg hold-right hand; the vignette is TIONAL SAILORS' FAIR, on CENTS. They are produced light green and cut out by an



Exhibit 6.

us to Boston, where the Eastern States was held. while all the stamps issued eagle for the device, those were adorned with figures stamp before us represents a ing the American flag in his crossed by the legend NA-label above, TEN, below, by lithography, printed in oval punch with scalloped



edges. The fair was held in January, 1864, and realized \$147,000 for the cause.

The next stamp (Exhibit 7) on our list comes from Springfield, Mass., and I have no information the label itself. The design to two ladies, probably well the figure 10, in rather large in the centre above is the below, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; corner, CHUBBUCK in small corner. It is evidently in brownish mauve ink of least interesting part of this in the corner, Chubbuck, the Brattleboro' stamp.



Exhibit 7.

other than that supplied by represents an officer bowing coming them to the fair, figures, being between them; inscription, SOLDIERS' FAIR, figure 10 in the left upper letters in the lower right printed from a wood block various shades. Not the stamp is the engraver's name the celebrated engraver of

The last of the series is a remembrance of Stamford, Conn. (Exhibit 8). It represents a soldier on STAMFORD, in straight line SOLDIERS' FAIR; below, in It is printed from a wood paper. There were many the length and breadth of the gave special attention to the described are all that I have success of the post-offices at other charitable institutions money, among which may be named the Children's Aid Society, the Orthodox Jewish Fair, etc., etc., but as they lack the national element, I do not think them worthy of collection; but the series I have described, which is composed of thirteen stamps, all told, and considering the small number, the interest attached to them and the great events to they commemorate, is well worthy an honored place in the collections of American philatelists.

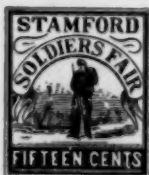


Exhibit 8.

NOTE.—After the reading of the paper, Mr. E. B. Sterling, who was present, informed the Club that the Great Central Fair (Exhibit No. 3) stamps were in use also in Philadelphia, having bought specimens at the fair; also, that they would carry letters to any part of the country.

## NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH REGULAR MEETING, HELD DECEMBER 5, 1888.

Meeting called to order at 8.15 p. m., President Rechert in the chair.

Present: Messrs Adenaw, Aue, Berlepsch, Bogert, A. H. Burger, Clotz, Corwin, Dejonge, Hobby, Lesser, Mack, Mitchell, Morton, Scott, Terrett, Vander Willigen, Thorne. Mr. Theo. F. Cuno as visitor.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following were then proposed for active membership by Mr. Corwin: Theo. F. Cuno, 1131 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. Witt, Superintendent German Hospital, 77th Street and 4th Avenue, New York; A. F. Bontecou, 90 Walker Street, New York.

For corresponding membership: Willard H. Bruce, Box 288, Hartford, Conn.

By President Rechert, for corresponding membership : John N. Chaidopoulos, Patras, Greece.

By Mr. Wuesthoff, for active membership : Geo. Hencken, 223 East 13th Street, New York,

The Executive Committee reported favorably on all those candidates, with the proviso that as regards Mr. Cuno he should first pay up all back dues.

Mr. Corwin moved to have the parties elected "en bloc" by the Secretary casting the vote for the Society. The President then remarked that inasmuch as Mr. Cuno's was an exceptional case, his election had better lie over until the next meeting, as the Chair knew of two members not present who had objections to Mr. Cuno's re-admission. Mr. Cuno to whom three official letters were written, and four weeks time granted before action was taken by the Society in his case, had shown discourtesy in not answering them. In response to this, Mr. Cuno stated that he did not consider it a discourtesy in not answering, but admitted he had received three communications from the President to which he had not paid any attention, as he receives very many letters every day. No motion being made to let the matter lie over, the election of all parties was then announced. This was followed by the resignation of the President to take effect at the close of the present meeting.

Mr. Corwin then reported for the Committee on Exhibition.

Mr. Scott was appointed by the Chair on the Committee on Exhibition in place of Mr. Seeligsberg, resigned.

Mr. Mack then read amendments to the new Constitution which were adopted, and a motion was made by Mr. Bogert that the Committee on Constitution be authorized to have the same printed. Carried.

The Permanent Album published by the Staten Island Society was then exhibited and admired by all present. Mr. Scott moved that a Committee be appointed to examine and report in the form of a resolution upon this album. The Chair appointed Messrs. Scott and Corwin, who afterwards brought in the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, "That the National Philatelic Society having examined the Permanent Album submitted by the Staten Island Philatelic Society, and finding the same, consisting of blank movable sheets and patent binder, fully answering the requirements of the most advanced collector, and calling particular attention to the neatness of the binder as well as the *tout ensemble* of the whole outfit, heartily commend this Album to the attention of all philatelists wishing to adopt the most improved system that is, in their opinion, now extant."

Mr. Dejonge, in the name of several members belonging both to the National and the Staten Island Societies, then suggested that a change of the meeting nights be made as they would like to attend both meetings, and it was rather awkward that both Societies held their meetings on the same evening. The Staten Island had always had Wednesdays as their evening for meeting, and the National had only some time ago changed their meetings to the same time. Mr. Terret then moved to change the meeting from the first and third to the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Carried.

Mr. Dejonge, in the name of the Staten Island Society, then tendered his thanks for the change.

Mr. Scott then read his essay on Sanitary Fair Stamps, and exhibited a number of those, being the property of Mr. Gregory. Mr. Van der Willigen moved to tender the thanks of the Society to Mr. Scott for his able and instructive address. Carried.

Mr. Clotz then exhibited the following stamps: New Zealand 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  lilac used on part of letter. North Borneo ten cents revenue, surcharged on 50c. used postally. Austrian Levant, 1 piastre on 10 kreuzer, 2 pia on 20 kreuzer, 5 pia on 50 kreuzer used on letter. Japan 1 yen red, and 50c. brown used on letter. U. S. Colombia 20 cents purple "*Repulica*" used. Panama 10 cents yellow current issue with surcharge 5c. in purple, used on letter. Ecuador. 1888, 5c. blue used.

Mr. Thorne exhibited part of his very valuable collection.

The meeting adjourned at 10.15 p. m.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary*.

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MINUTES OF THE SEVENTEENTH REGULAR MEETING, HELD DECEMBER 19, 1888.

The meeting was called to order at 8.25 p. m., Vice-President Wuesthoff in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Adenaw, Aue, Berlepsch, Corwin, Morton, Muecke, Rechert, Stadie, Terret, Thorne, Vreeland and Wuesthoff. As visitors. Messrs. E. Turner and C. J. Baker.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read, approved and placed on file.

The following parties were proposed for active member by Mr. Bogert: Mr. C. J. Baker, 45 East 57th Street, New York. By Mr. Morton: Mr. Edmund Turner, 115 Worth Street, New York. For corresponding membership by Mr. Rechert: Dr. Emilio Diena, No. 3 Torre St. Modena, Italy; but owing the lack of a quorum of the Executive Committee, the names were left over until the next meeting.

Mr. Corwin continued the report of the Exhibition Committee.

A point of information was raised as to whether the Constitution should be printed in French and German for circulation in Europe, and it was the sense of the Society that such printing was unnecessary.

The election of officers for 1889 then took place, with the following result: Mr. Wuesthoff, *President*; Mr. Scott, *Vice-President*; Mr. Morton, *Secretary*; Mr. H. L. Calman, *Treasurer*; Mr. Stadie, *Librarian*; Mr. Corwin, *Exchange Superintendent*; and Messrs. Bogert, Mack and Terrett, *Executive Committee*.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Vreeland, seconded by Mr. Corwin and adopted by the Society:

*Resolved*, "That the thanks of this Society are due and hereby tendered to Mr. Joseph Rechert, for the able and efficient manner in which he has performed the duties of President of this Society, and that we hereby express our sincere regrets that he declined to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for re-election."

Mr. Rechert exhibited a photograph of a Philadelphia hand-struck frank, used in 1843, received from Mr. W. A. McCalla, Philadelphia, and also two dies of the 3 pf. Saxony, first issue, one only having hitherto been known, and a United States rejected die, fawn paper.

Mr. Berlepsch exhibited an envelope which passed the New York Post Office by mistake, with half of a 4c. green stamp only.

Auction catalogues of the Chicago Society were received and distributed.

The meeting adjourned at 10.05 p. m.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary*.

## BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

## FOURTEENTH REGULAR MEETING.

BROOKLYN, December 6, 1888.

Meeting called to order at 8.15 p. m. by President Gregory. Members present : Mrs. W. J. Gelston and Messrs. Gregory, Gelston, Rasmus, Williamson, Scott Bogert, Van der Willigen and Sheriden.

Minutes of previous meetings adopted.

Committee on Eden Musée Exhibition reported progress.

Propositions for membership. For honorary membership by Mr. Gregory : Jno. K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, President of the A. P. A. By Mr. Scott, D. M. Dickinson, Postmaster General, Washington.

For active membership by Mr. Gregory : A. G. Bishop, City ; W. J. Gelston, City, and Gustave Aue, Bloomfield, N. J. On separate vote all these gentlemen were elected.

Moved and seconded that the file of the "*Philatelic World*" presented by Mr. Bogert be accepted with thanks. Carried.

Bill for rent was referred to Executive Committee.

Stamps exhibited. Mr. Bogert showed specimens of "special delivery," and 4c. current issue in new design and new color.

Mr. Chas. Gregory exhibited a fine collection of stamps in sheets, mostly entire, among which were many rare sheets of Native Indian States. Sheet of Cape Verde, showing the error "Mozambique," old English, Newfoundland, old United States, and Confederate issues, etc., etc.

Mrs. Gelston also exhibited her collection.

Meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, *Secretary*.

## BRIDGEPORT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The organization of the Bridgeport Philatelic Society was completed December 5th, and the following officers elected to serve until December, 1889 :

*President*, F. Cook; *Vice-President*, W. C. Hunt; *Treasurer*, E. Bassick; *Secretary*, W. H. Shelton; *Librarian*, E. L. Kingman; *Exchange Manager*, W. H. Shelton.

The Society would be pleased to correspond with other Societies and collectors.

W. H. SHELTON, *Secretary*.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

## STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

## BRANCH AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 p. m. at Loescher's Hotel, Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I.

*President*, Aug. Dejonge; *Secretary*, Dr. G. Odendall. For information, address the Secretary, P. O. Box, 520, Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

Seventieth regular meeting, Stapleton, December 19th, 1888.

Present : Aug. Dejonge, President ; E. L. Schumann, Hy. Clotz, Alfred Wihl, P. Van der Willigen, and as guest, G. Landmann.

In the absence of the Secretary, P. Van der Willigen, was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Proposals for membership: Gustave Aue (71) by Hy. Clotz. Rob. Schwarz (72) by C. Witt.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on the applications of W. Rasmus, C. Gregory and Mr. Kamm, and they were unanimously elected members of the Society.

The Committee on the S. I. P. S. permanent Album, reports that they wish to be excused for not having sent sample sheets to late applicants as they have none on hand at present, but as the first lot is coming in now from the printers' hands, they will be forwarded in a few days. The pressure of holiday work on the printers has been the cause of the delay.

Mr. A. Lohmeyer, notifies our President, that he has discontinued his business as stamp dealer. He sends some stamps for the Moeller collection, which will be forwarded to Capt. Moeller at Copenhagen. On motion, the donation was accepted with thanks, especially as Mr. Lohmeyer is not a member of the S. I. P. S.

President Dejonge reported that he had received a letter from Capt. Moeller expressing thanks for the stamps sent to him by the members, and sends his best regards to members and philatelic friends who have so kindly contributed.

As the Treasurer is now making up his accounts, and as some members are delinquent in settling their dues, he requests that back dues be paid up promptly.

The President reported having received a 2c. U. S. last issue adhesive, *unperforated*, from Mr. C. B. Corwin, which was exhibited to the members, and as the stamp passed around from hand to hand, the writer noticed doubting smiles on the face of several of the members.

Mr. Schumann reported having found and showed the 2c. envelope, current issue, die A (rejected die), oriental buff, size 5, a very fine specimen.

After January 1st, 1889, our minutes will not be published in the *Philatelic Journal of America*, of St. Louis, and any members who desire to continue this paper, will have to send in their subscription direct to the publishers at St. Louis.

Adjournment.

All communications relating to Exchange, address E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York City, and matters pertaining to the Society, to the Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall.

P. VAN DER WILLIGEN, *Secretary, pro tem.*

## COMMUNICATIONS.

6, PEMBRIDGE SQUARE, W.,  
LONDON, ENG., December 1st, 1888.

JOHN R. HOOPER, Esq.,  
Post Office Department,  
Government Buildings,  
Ottawa, Canada.

*Dear Sir:*—In reply to your letter of 10th November, I have much pleasure in sending you a copy of my pamphlet on "The Origin of Postage Stamps" and other documents, which will, I think, place your Philatelic



Associations in full possession of the facts concerning the Chalmers imposture. How any one possessing a grain of common sense can have believed it possible for Sir Rowland Hill, or any one, else, to keep the facts dark for forty years if there had been any truth in James Chalmers' claim, is to me incomprehensible; but just now it is rather a fashionable craze to discover mare's nests. Columbus' claim to have discovered America, Shakespeare's claim to have written his plays, Dickens' claim to have been the author of "Oliver Twist," have all been attacked by persons with more zeal than brains, and Sir Rowland Hill's claim to the origination of the Uniform Penny Postage System (and of that very small detail, the use of adhesive as distinguished from other kinds of postage stamps), is perhaps as promising an object for attack as any other, for those who have not yet learnt to distinguish truth from twaddle. Like any other folly, this must, I suppose, have its day, but meanwhile those who take the trouble to investigate the facts, and to compare Mr. Patrick Chalmers' fabricated letters, pretended quotations, and false dates; with the genuine documents and records, will have no difficulty in ascertaining the truth.

The admitted fact that Sir Rowland Hill in his evidence of 13th February, 1837, was the *first* to publish his suggestion, will, to all scientific persons, be decisive of the question; of course, the American Philatelic Association may refuse to be bound by this well-known rule, but then they must be prepared for the obvious consequence, viz: that no scientific Society or person of intelligence will attach any value to their opinions.

Yours very truly,

PEARSON HILL.

P. S.—Make what use you think fit of this letter, or of the facts, notes, etc., I send you herewith.

P. H.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, December 13th, 1888.

PEARSON HILL, ESQ.,

London, England.

*Dear Sir*:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor under the date December 1st. Please accept my thanks for the records and documents you so kindly sent me. I think your latest book should be in the hands of all philatelists who pretend to know the ins and outs of the Chalmers' "craze." For this reason, and at your request, I send per this mail, a full list of all the Societies in Canada, with the names of officers.

The introduction of the "bug bear" into Canada from the territory to the south of us, was a natural consequence, but I predict a cold reception (colder than our Arctic winters), for this disease, which has proved so infectious in the United States. Ordinarily, I take little interest in American philatelic matters, but have gazed with interest at the spread of the Chalmers views among the smaller fry and others composing the philatelic rank-and-file of that country.

When you speak of A. P. A. refusing to be bound by scientific facts and well-known truths, you seem to forget that there are a large number in that organization who do not believe in the Chalmers fiasco, merely taking it for a mild form of lunacy, and in this number, I am glad to inform you, are the best informed and leading philatelist of the Continent. Then there are those who have read one side only, and draw their conclusions therefrom on the strength of Mr. So-and-So, a well-known man; being ever ready to condemn everything because "it's English, you know," and then howl for Chalmers.

They get the disease badly, and object to the medicine administered to them by the two leading independent philatelic papers of America, the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, and the QUAKER CITY PHILATELIST. Then there is a middle class; in this are many of the "older heads," dealers who do not wish to lose the good-will of any, office holders and other "proms," who say nothing but drift with the tide. The Chalmers resolutions were carried in the A. P. A. by a "fluke." Those members attending Convention, armed with from forty to fifty proxies drop in these as votes to prevent a square hearing. I cannot tell you whether that is a democratic or republican idea of fair play. So if you will see that there is far from that "unanimous" feeling in the A. P. A. that "*Mr. Chalmers, honorary member of thirty-seven American Societies,*" would have us believe.

In conclusion, I believe the Canadians too level-headed to take any stock in this "craze," and should there be any who doubt the tremendous crushing Chalmers gets, I think, after reading your last pamphlet, they will be so ashamed of their conduct that they will want to "crawl into a knot-hole and drag the hole in after them." Believe me sir,

Yours respectfully,

JOHN R. HOOPER.

[Member Amsterdam Society, of Holland, A. A. P. of Ottawa, and Vice President of the Canadian Philatelic Association.]

#### NOTES.

The December *Timbre Poste* mentions new counterfeits of the Cuba surcharged stamps of 1883.

In order to use up a large quantity of olive ink on hand at the Government printing office the 1 centime Belgium has again been issued in that color. The difference between the old and the new can be easily distinguished by the gum, which is yellow in the old and grayish in the new.

An entire new set is announced for Costa Rica.

The 1 p wrapper of New South Wales, chronicled in this number, has been issued for the use of the Australian Joint Stock Bank.

It is thought that the Pountch stamps, black on white laid paper, mentioned in our addenda, are official stamps.

We give herewith a verbatim copy from the *Philatelic Record* in regard to an issue of stamps and postal cards for Travancore, India: "The design is the same for all the stamps, and consists of an upright conch on a ground of horizontal lines, within an upright oval solid band, inscribed in the upper part TRAVANCORE ANCHEL, and in the lower with the value in full, expressed in Chuckrams. Outside this is another similar band, containing the equivalent in Hindu. The rectangle is completed by ornaments in the angles. The impression is on white laid paper, and the stamps are perforated 12.

"There is also a post card, the manufacture of which seems to be native. The design of the stamp, which is in the centre of the upper part, consists of a scroll, curving downwards in the centre, carrying on it an inscription in Hindu on a solid ground. This is superposed on another scroll, curving upwards with the inscription, TRAV-ANCORE-ANCHEL-CARD, the words being separated, as shown, by the other scroll passing over it. In the central space



between the curves, there is a conch in an oval, and the vacant spaces are filled in with ornaments. Above is CASH EIGHT, and below what we take to be the equivalent in Hindu. To the left of the stamp is TRAVANCORE—ANCHEL CARD—THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN—ON THIS SIDE, in four lines, and on the right the equivalent in Hindu. The impression is in orange-red on yellowish-white native paper."

We expect to be able to give illustrations in our next number.

The "T. P." has discovered an error in the surcharge of all the Chamba stamps of 1886, of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 4 annas, both regular and service. The error consists of a well formed 8 instead of S in "State" on one stamp of each sheet.

The St. Christopher, 3p, 6p, and 1 s chronicled in our October number, are revenue stamps.

After many serious delays the ninth edition of the International Album has finally made its appearance and we have already received many expressions of congratulations on its arrangement and appearance.

We regret that our Catalogue will not be ready as announced on December 31st, but we can now assure our readers that it will be ready for delivery at some time during this month.

We will supply Vol. I of the Second Series of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY unbound \$1.00; bound \$1.50.

### AUCTION SALES.

The month of January will mark the beginning of our Auction Season, and we begin with a magnificent lot of stamps and entire envelopes, to be sold on January 15th and 16th, at Bangs & Co's, Auction rooms.

The collection contains some of the greatest known rarities, such as Brattleboro, St. Louis, etc, etc., and we would advise all to carefully study the contents of the catalogue. Catalogues can be obtained on application to the publishers.

### POSTAL CARDS.

#### NEW ISSUES.

**BAVARIA.**—The card without stamp, type 47, has appeared on dark buff and with "88" in lower left corner.

**BELGIUM.**—A single 10c. card similar to the reply card has just been issued.



**BRITISH HONDURAS.**—The provisional card has been superseded by the following:



5c brown.

15

**CONGO.**—A new variety of the 1887 issue has been discovered. Watermarked "Congo" vertically, running upwards in upper right and left part of card.

15c orange, *salmon*.

5.00

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**—The *Timbre Poste* announces that the 3c. single and reply cards have been surcharged in blue "Union Postale Universelle"

3c blue.

3x3c blue *F 8*.

**FARIDKOT.**—The reply card  $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$  a comes now with the coat of arms in black, similar to the single card of same value.

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$  a red brown, black surcharge.

**NICARAGUA.**—Mr. R. R. Bogert has shown us the new 2c. card of this country.



2c brown.

**PUTTIALLA.**—The  $\frac{1}{4}$  a reply card has now the coat of arms in black similar to the Faridkot card.

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$  a red brown, black surcharge.

**TRAVANCORE.**—This native state issued a Postal Card in October last. We give the description of it in the notes of this number.

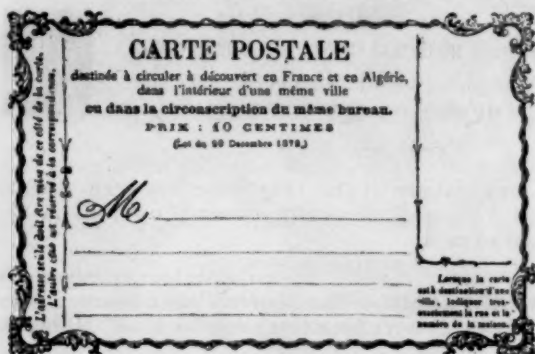
$\frac{1}{4}$  a orange red on yellowish paper.

**TUNIS.**—A new Postal Card of 10c. has been issued, the differences between the previous one and this are identical to the differences in the adhesives, which we explain in the addenda of this number.

10c black.

## THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

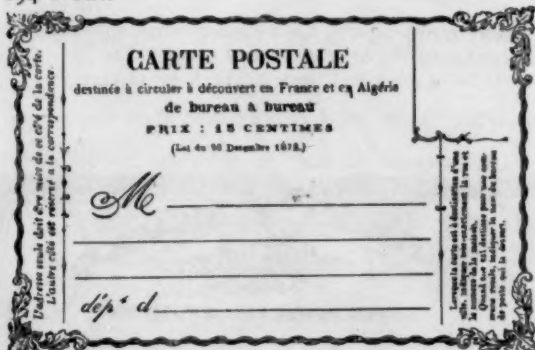
FRANCE.—Continued.



194

19 1873 194 brown

25



195

20 1873 195 white

25



196

21 1873 196 orange

40



197

22 1873 197 white

75

Same as No. 13 with 10.75 in lower left corner.

23 1875 191 brown

20

Same without period after 1872.

24 1875 191 brown

Same as No. 17 with 10.75 in lower left corner.

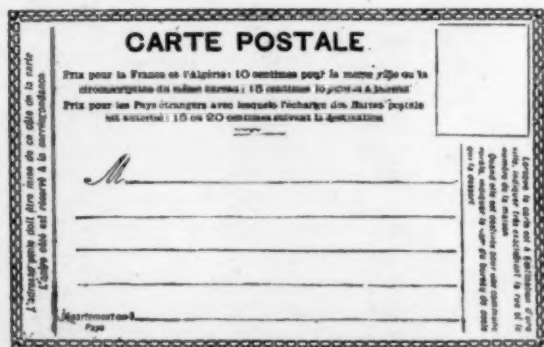
25 1875 193 white

Same with 7.75 in lower left corner.

26 1875 193 white

50

30



197a

27 1875 197a red, white

With various inscriptions in lower right corner.

CARTE POSTALE.	
<p>PRIX pour la FRANCE et l'ALGÉRIE : 10 centimes pour la même ville ou la circonscription du même bureau; 15 centimes de bureau à bureau.</p> <p>PRIX pour les PAYS ÉTRANGERS avec lesquels l'échange des Cartes postales est autorisé : 15 ou 20 centimes suivant la destination.</p>	
<p><i>M</i> _____</p>	
<p><i>a</i> _____</p>	
<p>Département } _____</p>	
<p>ou } _____</p>	
<p>Pays : } _____</p>	
<p>Longue la carte est à destination d'un pays étranger, elle doit être affranchie et le nombre de la même. Quel que soit le destinataire, sans aucune exception, la carte doit être affranchie de 10 centimes.</p>	

198

28	1875	198	white	November 1875.	10
29	"	"	brown	Décembre 1875.	10
30	1876	"	white	Janvier 1876.	20
31	"	"	"	Mars 1876.	20
32	"	"	"	Avril 1876.	30
33	"	"	"	961.—Mai 1876.	
34	"	"	"	961.—Mai 1866.	
35	"	"	"	981.—Mai 1876.	
36	"	"	"	1433.—Juillet 1876.	
37	"	"	"	1443.—Juillet 1876.	
38	"	"	"	2.42.—Septembre 1876.	
39	"	"	"	2242.—" "	15
40	"	"	"	2242.—Septembre 1887.	
41	"	"	"	2713.—Novembre 1876.	15
42	"	"	"	2714.—Décembre 1876.	
43	"	"	"	2960.—" "	15
44	"	"	"	2960.—" "	
45	"	"	"	2960.—Decembre 1879.	
46	"	"	"	2960.—Decembee "	
47	"	"	"	2960.—Decembre 1870.	
48	1877	"	"	354.—Férier 1877.	15
49	"	"	"	739.—Avril 1877.	
50	"	"	"	739.—Avril 187.	
51	"	"	"	1240.—Juin 1877.	
52	"	"	"	1585.—Juillet 1877.	10
53	"	"	"	1846.—Septembre 1877.	15
54	"	"	"	2718.—Decembre 1877.	
55	1878	"	"	299.—Fevrier 1878.	15
56	"	"	"	750.—Avril 1878.	
57	"	"	"	750.—Lvril 1878.	
58	"	"	"	1221.—Mai 1878.	10
59	"	"	"	850.—Aout 1878.	



			199		
60	1878	199	10c black, <i>lilac</i>		10
61	1879	"	15c blue, <i>blue</i>		20
			Same, 3 lines for address.		
62	1879	199	10c black, <i>lilac</i>		5
63	"	"	15c blue, <i>blue</i>		1.00
64	"	"	10x10c blue, <i>blue</i> F 1		15
65	"	"	15x15c black, <i>green</i> F 1		1.00
Same as No. 56, but inscription reads: <i>Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.</i>					
66	1881	199	10c black, <i>lilac</i>		5
			Same, 4 lines for address.		
67	1883	199	10c black, <i>lilac</i>		5
68	1887	"	10x10 " "		
Same, triple impression, one stamp in upper right corner, and two stamps reversed in lower left corner.					
69	1887	199	10c black, <i>lilac</i>		

## LETTER CARDS.

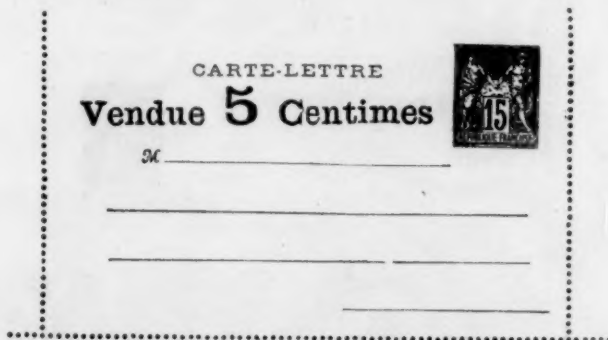


			200		
76	1886	200	15c blue, <i>blue</i>		
77	"	"	15c " <i>gray</i>		
78	"	"	15c " <i>brown</i>		
79	"	"	15c " <i>rose</i>		

80 1886 200 15c blue *white*

201

81	1886	201	15c blue	25
82	"	"	25c black, <i>rose</i>	25
Same, perforation does not extend to the bottom.				
83	1886	201	25c black, <i>rose</i>	40
84	1886	201	15c blue,	25
85	"	"	25c black, <i>rose</i>	15
Same, perforation does not extend to the bottom.				
86	1887	201	15c blue, <i>gray</i>	10
Same, perforation does not extend either to sides or bottom.				
87	1887	201	15c blue, <i>gray</i>	6



Pour ouvrir la carte-lettre, déchirer en suivant le pointillé.

202

88	1887	202	5c blue	25
1st edition.				
2d edition.				
89	1887	202	5c blue	15
3d edition.				
90	1887	202	5c blue	15
4th edition.				
91	1887	202	5c blue	



92 1887 202 5c blue

5th edition.

75

### BALLOON CARDS.

Telcheite Votuer, werden wir uns immer erwünsen für das Vergnügen und den Stolz der Künigen  
Roupin intencat, nous aggrons-mous devours pour le plaisir et l'orgueil des rois ?

**PAR BALLON**

**NON MONÉTÉ**

Direct  
des 26 septembre 1970

**ABONNEMENTS**  
**MAGASINS**  
**FRANCE-ALGERIE**  
**10 CERTIFICATS**  
**- ÉTRANGER**  
**Taux ordinaires**

**RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE**

Avt. 4. Le Gouvernement  
se réserve la faculté de  
renvoyer toute correspondance  
qui contredirait les  
engagements de nature  
à être utilisés par  
l'ennemi.

**M**

Gilbert et Valentin signifiant cœurs; défaits signifi haine et désir de vengeance.  
Fruet et Eraserung ist Verlorenheit; Nachdränge bringt Hass und Racheacht.

Ursprung gessen und jucken et malheur; die Falschpredigend  
Fürst vordr nachschauend; geseit - Trübsal des kaiserlich signifi-

101	1870	293	<i>white</i>
102	"	"	<i>yellow</i>
103	"	"	<i>blue</i>
104	"	"	<i>gray</i>

102 " " *yellow*

103 " " *blue*

104 " " *gray*

203

### PNEUMATIC CARDS.

Les timbres de l'ancien Octroi de Paris sont :  
 La Trousse, les anneaux des Rues de Rouen et de Wagram  
 et toute la ligne des anciens timbres antérieurs  
 dépourvus de la lettre A, qui ne sont pas  
 en passement par la place du Trône et de la main de Boyer.

(Ce code est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.)

SERVICE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE

TUBES PNEUMATIQUES.

CARTE-TELEGRAMME.

Ne pouvant circuler que dans les limites de l'ancien octroi de Paris.


MC \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Le port est gratuit.

Le nombre des mots n'est pas limité.

PARIS  
 (Enceinte de l'ancien octroi)



151 1879 204 50c rose

204

1.00 50

(Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.)

**SERVICE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE**

**TUBES PNEUMATIQUES**

**CARTE-TÉLÉGRAMME.**

Ne pouvant circuler que dans les limites de l'ancien octroi de Paris.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**PARIS**  
(Encoûte de l'ancien octroi).

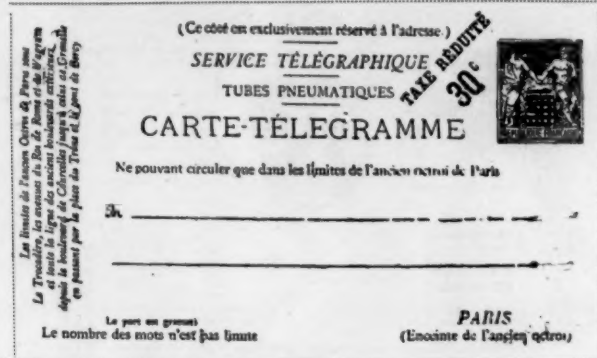
Le port est gratis.

Le nombre des mots n'est pas limité.

(La Carte ci-jointe est destinée à la réponse.)

205

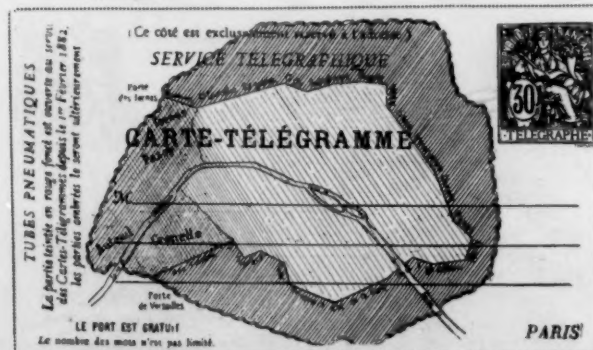
152 1880 205 50c rose 10.00  
 153 " 50x50c rose F I 5.00



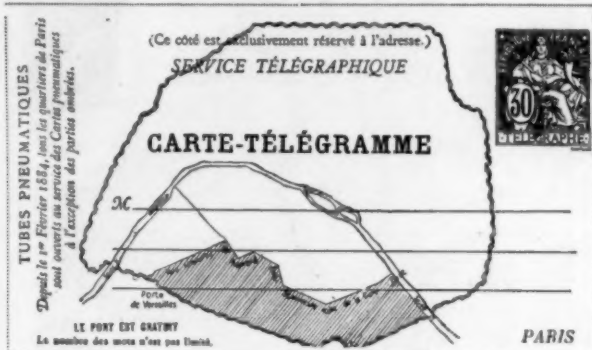
154 1880 206 30c rose and black 2.00



155 1880 207 30c rose and black 2.00  
 156 " " 30x30c rose and black F I 1.00  
 157 " 205 30c rose 1.50  
 158 " " 30x30 rose F I 75

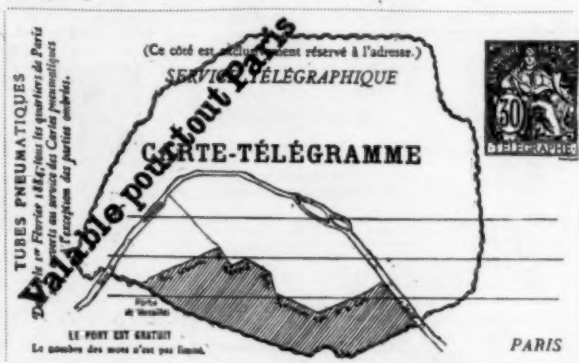


159	1882	208	30c black, red and blue	30	30
			Same, dated April 1883.		
160	1883	208	30c black, red and blue	30	30



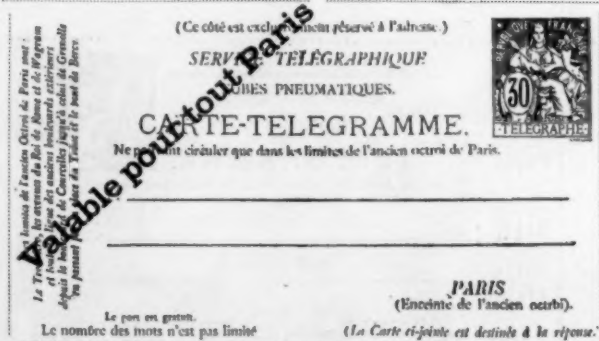
209

161	1884	209	30c black and blue	30	20
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210

162	1885	210	30c black and blue and red	50	
-----	------	-----	----------------------------	----	--



211

163 1885 211 30x30c rose and black F 1

150

*Ces télégrammes ne peuvent circuler à Paris, dans les limites de l'ancien octroi, qu'en vertu d'un mandat de l'Administration des Télégraphes.*

CE CÔTÉ EST EXCLUSIVEMENT RÉSERVÉ À L'ADRESSE  
SERVICE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE  
CARTE-TÉLÉGRAMME

30 \_\_\_\_\_

LE PORT EST GRATUIT  
Le nombre des mots n'est pas limité

PARIS

212

164 1885 212 30c black  
165 " " 30x30c black F 1

20

25

40

## PNEUMATIC LETTER CARDS.

Pour ouvrir le télégramme, déchirer en suivant le pointillé.

*Les télégrammes de Paris sont seuls admis à circuler dans les limites de l'ancien octroi de Paris, et sont la propriété des télégraphes. Ils ne peuvent être utilisés que par les télégraphes de Paris.*

Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.  
SERVICE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE  
TUBES PNEUMATIQUES.  
TÉLÉGRAMME.

Ne pouvant circuler que dans les limites de l'ancien octroi de Paris, et devant être clos par l'expéditeur lui-même.

30 \_\_\_\_\_

Le port est gratuit.  
Le nombre des mots n'est pas limité.

213

181 1879 213 75c black, blue  
Same, surcharged as type No. 206.  
182 1880 213 50c black and red, blue

1.50

2.50

Pour ouvrir le télégramme, déchirer en suivant le pointillé.

*Les télégrammes de Paris sont seuls admis à circuler dans les limites de l'ancien octroi de Paris, et sont la propriété des télégraphes. Ils ne peuvent être utilisés que par les télégraphes de Paris.*

Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.  
SERVICE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE  
TUBES PNEUMATIQUES.  
TÉLÉGRAMME.

Ne pouvant circuler que dans les limites de l'ancien octroi de Paris, et devant être clos par l'expéditeur lui-même.

30 \_\_\_\_\_

Le port est gratuit.  
Le nombre des mots n'est pas limité.

213a

183 1881 213a 50c black, *blue*

1.25



214

184 1882 214 50c black, green and violet, *blue*

50

Same, dated April 1883.

185 1883 214 50c black, gray and violet, *blue*

50

Same, dated Fevrier 1884.

186 1884 209 50c black and red, *blue*

50

Same, surcharged "Valable pour tout Paris" in red.

187 1885 210 50c black and red, *blue*

75



215

188 1885 214 1 fr black, *rose*

60

189 " 215 50c black, *blue*

25

25

## FRENCH COLONIES.

**CARTE POSTALE.**

Prix pour la FRANCE, l'ALGÉRIE, les COLONIES FRANÇAISES  
et les PAYS ÉTRANGERS avec lesquels l'échange des Cartes postales  
est autorisé : 20 centimes.

*M* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*a* \_\_\_\_\_

Département \_\_\_\_\_

ou \_\_\_\_\_

Pays : \_\_\_\_\_

L'usage des cartes postales est réservé à la correspondance.  
L'usage des cartes postales est réservé à la correspondance.

Paris. — 1876. (104.)

216

- 1 1876 216 *white*  
Same, with "Marine—1876 [1188.]"
- 2 1876 216 *white*

15


**CARTE POSTALE**

Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.

*M* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



217

- 3 1885 217 10c black, *lilac*
- 4 " " 10X10C " *blue* F 1
- 5 " " 10X10C " " F 7

8  
15

## LETTER CARDS.

**CARTE-LETTRE**

*M* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



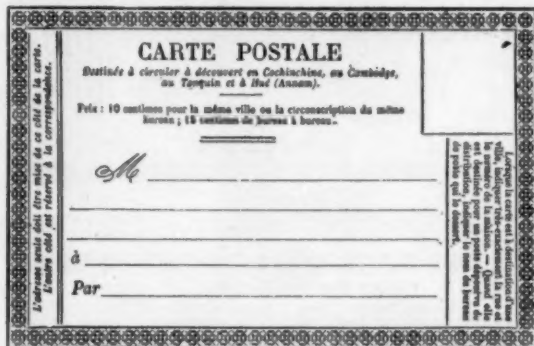
Pour ouvrir la carte-lettre, déchirer en suivant le pointillé.

218



11	1887	218	15c blue, gray	
12	"	"	15c " blue	10
13	"	"	25c black, rose	15

COCHIN CHINA,



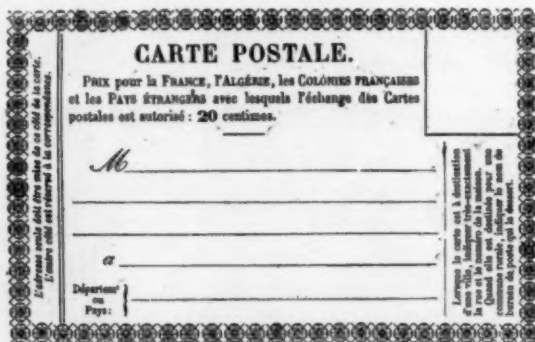
219

1	1876	219	blue	50
---	------	-----	------	----

Same, last line of instructions at right, ends "la dessert" instead of "le dessert."

2	1876	219	blue	25
---	------	-----	------	----

GUADELOUPE.



220

1	1876	220	white
---	------	-----	-------

Same five lines of instructions.

2	1878	220	gray
---	------	-----	------

Same, the first line at the left ends with "carte."

3	1878	220	gray
---	------	-----	------

**CARTE POSTALE.**

Prix pour la France, l'Algérie, la Martinique, St-Thomas, St-Jean et St-Croix (Antilles danoises). . . . . 10 centimes.  
 Prix pour l'intérieur de la colonie . . . . . 10 centimes.  
 Prix pour tous les pays compris dans l'union ou assimilés aux pays de l'union, à l'exception de ceux désignés ci-dessus. . . . . 15 centimes.

*M* \_\_\_\_\_

*a* \_\_\_\_\_

Département ou Pays: { \_\_\_\_\_

Lorsque la carte est à destination d'un pays étranger, elle doit être adressée à la fois au destinataire et au bureau de poste qui la délivre. Quand elle est destinée pour une colonie, elle doit être adressée au bureau de poste qui la délivre.

221

4 1879 221 gray

25

**CARTE POSTALE.**

Prix pour la France, l'Algérie, la Martinique, St-Thomas, St-Jean et St-Croix (Antilles danoises), Dominique, Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat et Saint-Kitts. . . . . 10 centimes.  
 Prix pour l'intérieur de la colonie . . . . . 10 centimes.  
 Prix pour tous les pays compris dans l'union ou assimilés aux pays de l'union, à l'exception de ceux désignés ci-dessus. . . . . 15 centimes.

*M* \_\_\_\_\_

*a* \_\_\_\_\_

Département ou Pays: { \_\_\_\_\_

Lorsque la carte est à destination d'un pays étranger, elle doit être adressée à la fois au destinataire et au bureau de poste qui la délivre. Quand elle est destinée pour une colonie, elle doit être adressée au bureau de poste qui la délivre.

222

5 1880 222 gray  
 Same, "la" before Martinique is to the left of "s" of "Postale."  
 6 1880 222 gray

15

25

**CARTE POSTALE.**

Prix pour l'intérieur de la colonie . . . . . 10 centimes.  
 Prix pour tous les pays compris dans l'union ou assimilés aux pays de l'union. . . . . 10 centimes.

*M* \_\_\_\_\_

*a* \_\_\_\_\_

Département ou Pays: { \_\_\_\_\_

Lorsque la carte est à destination d'un pays étranger, elle doit être adressée à la fois au destinataire et au bureau de poste qui la délivre. Quand elle est destinée pour une colonie, elle doit être adressée au bureau de poste qui la délivre.

223

7 1883 223 gray  
 Same, without brackets after "Département ou Pays."

# ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



*Perforated.*

- |     |      |      |          |  |                    |
|-----|------|------|----------|--|--------------------|
| 60  | 1888 | 330a | 1c brown |  | 3                  |
|     |      |      |          |  | NEWSPAPER WRAPPER. |
| 145 | 1888 | 342  | ½c brown |  |                    |

## BRAZIL.

*Perforated.*

- |    |      |      |             |  |    |
|----|------|------|-------------|--|----|
| 79 | 1888 | 508a | 700 r lilac |  | 75 |
|----|------|------|-------------|--|----|

## FIJI. \*

OFFICIAL STAMP.

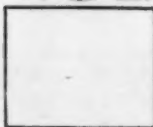


- |    |      |      |       |  |  |
|----|------|------|-------|--|--|
| 61 | 1888 | 821a | black |  |  |
|----|------|------|-------|--|--|

GREAT BRITAIN.  
OFFICIALLY SEALED.

V.  R.

FOUND  
OPEN AND



OFFICIALLY  
SEALED

- |     |      |      |       |  |  |
|-----|------|------|-------|--|--|
| 245 | 1888 | 982a | black |  |  |
|-----|------|------|-------|--|--|

## INDIA.

## Pountch.



1192a.



1190.



1191.



1192.

*White Laid Paper.*

17	1888	1192a	1/4 a black
18	"	1190	1 a "
19	"	1191	2 a "
20	"	1192	4 a "

## TRAVANCORE.

*Perforated.*

1	1888	1210a	1/2 a blue
2	"	"	1 a vermilion
3	"	"	2 a green

## MEXICO.

## OFFICIAL STAMP.

*Pin Perforation.*

253	1888	1383	brown
-----	------	------	-------

## NEW SOUTH WALES.



1554 b.



1554 d.

## ENVELOPE STAMP.

114	1888	1554b	1 p violet
-----	------	-------	------------

WRAPPER.

132	1888	1554b	1 p violet
-----	------	-------	------------

## OFFICIAL STAMP.

*Regular issue, surcharged "O. S." in black.  
Perforated.*

94	1888	1554b	1 p violet
----	------	-------	------------

NEW ZEALAND.

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.



1575b.



1575c.

*Perforated.*

- |    |      |       |      |             |
|----|------|-------|------|-------------|
| 92 | 1888 | 1575b | 4 £  | ultramarine |
| 93 | "    | 1575c | 10 £ | blue        |

TRINIDAD.



*Perforated.*

- |    |      |      |     |       |
|----|------|------|-----|-------|
| 36 | 1888 | 2110 | 1 £ | green |
|----|------|------|-----|-------|

TUNIS.

*Engraved.*

*Perforated.*

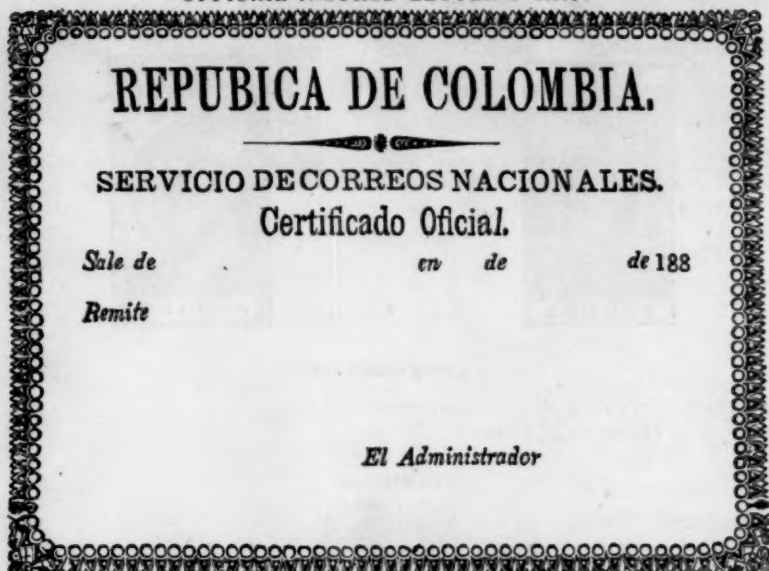
- |    |      |      |     |                   |
|----|------|------|-----|-------------------|
| 10 | 1888 | 2118 | 1c  | black on white    |
| 11 | "    | "    | 2c  | brown on buff     |
| 12 | "    | "    | 5c  | green on greenish |
| 13 | "    | "    | 15c | blue on grayish   |
| 14 | "    | "    | 25c | black on rose     |
| 15 | "    | "    | 40c | red on straw      |
| 16 | "    | "    | 75c | carmine on rose   |

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

- |    |      |      |     |                |
|----|------|------|-----|----------------|
| 27 | 1888 | 2118 | 5c  | green, white p |
| 28 | "    | "    | 15c | blue, blue p   |

We will illustrate this stamp in our next number. The principal differences between the engraved and the lithographed stamps are as follows: The figure of value is thicker, the shield has a dotted ground, and the inscription "Regence de Tunis" is on white ground.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.  
Colombian Republic.  
OFFICIAL INSURED LETTER STAMP.



316 1888 2236a black on white p

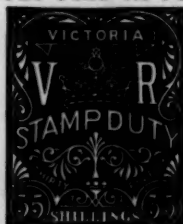
**VENEZUELA.**  
*Lithographed.*



*Rouletted.*

1888 2358 25c brown

**VICTORIA.**  
REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.



*Perforated.*

1888 2422 35 sh gray